

CLUSIA SECTION COCHLANATHERA - - AGAIN

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Twice I have reviewed the content of the section Cochlanthera (Choisy) Engler of the genus Clusia Linnaeus of the Clusiaceae. As the last paper (1977) was about to be released from the press, there came into my hands a small collection made in 1962 on the Cambridge Calima Valley Expedition of that year. Immediately thereafter a duplicate of the same collection came to me from the U. S. National Herbarium.

It proved to represent still another, and undescribed, Clusia of the section Cochlanthera. It is necessary to place the new species on record. This is the eighth now known for the section, and the fifth apparently endemic to Colombia, having been collected there in the Pacific Department of Valle.

The new plant is placed in the subsection Cochlanthera, its closest relative being Clusia centricupula Cuatrecasas, also of Valle, Colombia. Both species, amply distinct as shown by the key, are insufficiently known, our species only by the type and that of Cuatrecasas by only two collections. It is not known whether the two species are closely sympatric.

Clusia calimae Maguire, sp nov

Frutex vel arbor mediocris; ramulis plus minusve 4-angulatis, 4-costatis, internodiis 3-4 cm longis; foliis mediocribus, laminis subcoriaceis, obovatis, (4)6-8 cm longis, (2.5)3.0-4.5 cm latis, costa prominenti, venis lateralibus, prominulis, angulo 45° adscendentibus, apice late obtuso vel rotundato, basi acutiuscula, brevi-decurrenti; petiolis crassis, 4-8 mm longis, 5-8 mm latis, subamplectantibus; inflorescentia 12-15-flore, bracteis parvis; floribus masculinis: sepalis 9, duobus inferioribus jugis decussatis, late semiorbicularibus, ca 6 mm longis, 5 mm latis, minute marginatis; superioribus imbricatis, subchartaceis, valde scarioso-marginatis, late semiorbicularibus, 10-12 mm latis, 8-10 mm longis; petalis 8, obovato-oblongatis, aliquantum panduriformibus, 14-16 mm latis, 22-25 mm longis; staminibus introrsis, paucis, 14-16, 2-seriatis, liberis vel minute ad basim connatis; annulo deficienti; filamentis 3-4 mm longis, ad basim 1.2-1.6 mm latis; antheris 1.2-1.5 mm longis, valde recurvatis; staminodiis in massa centrali 6-8 mm diam, 4-5 mm alta; ovario deficienti; nec floribus foemineis nec fructibus visis.

Type. Shrub 12-15 ft, in hedge, pink flowers and buds, edge of thick forest, near Las Delicias, at 5000 ft alt, NW of Restrepo, Valle, Colombia, 1 Aug 1962, J. W. Robinson 201 (holotype K).

Distribution. COLOMBIA. Valle: shrub 12-15 ft, in hedge, pink flowers and buds, edge of thick forest near Las Delicias, NW of Restrepo, 5000 ft alt, 1 Aug 1962, Robinson 201 (holotype K, isotype US, fragment NY).

Clusia calimae would be placed in the key (Maguire, 1977, p 133) immediately after C. centricupula in the following manner:

1. Receptacle of σ flowers shallowly discoid, forming a glutinous mass in the center of the disc (subject Cochlanthera).
 2. Stamens fewer than 50.
 3. Leaf petiole slender, not winged; coastal mountains of Venezuela. 1. Clusia cochlanthera Vesque.
 3. Leaf petiole broadly winged, 1.0-1.5 cm long; Pacific Colombia.
 4. Stamens ca 35, 3-cyclic; leaf blades broadly elliptic or elliptic-obovate, 4-7 mm broad, 10-15 cm long, the apex acute or acutish. 2. Clusia centricupula Cuatrecasas.
 4. Stamens 14-16, unicyclic; leaf blades obovate, 3.0-4.5 cm broad, 6-8 mm long, the apex broadly rounded. 3. Clusia calimae Maguire.
 2. Stamens \pm 100.
 4. Clusia lunanthera Maguire.
 5. Clusia cochlitheca Maguire.
1. Receptacle of σ flowers provided with a prominent coroniform androphore (subject Orthonera).
 6. Clusia orthonera Standley.
 7. Clusia celiae Maguire.
 8. Clusia cochliiformis Maguire.

* Maguire, B. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 10(1): 58-61. 1958.
 Maguire, B. Caldasia 11(55): 129-146. 1977.

Clusia cochlanthera Vesque

Dr. Steyermark has obtained a fine suite of flowering material from the type locality of Clusia cochlanthera, the second and apparently only specimen so obtained since the original collections made some 125 years ago. These new materials now permit confirmation of my interpretation and circumscription made in the earlier papers.

VENEZUELA. Estado Carabobo: staminate epiphytic tree, leaves coriaceous, flowers with cream-white to pale yellow petals, selva siempre verde en las laderas arriba de las cabeceras de río Gián, este de Los Tanques, al sur de Borburata, 750-1100 m alt, 31 Mar 1966, Julian A. Steyermark & Cora Steyermark 95390 (NY, U, VEN).